## Business Notices.

WHO'S YOUR HATTER? The countryman just come to town, Espies its riches and renown; He gazes round with vacant stare, And feels bewildered by despair. The busses, cales, the shops, the boys, The boys din, incessant noise; usis the payement's patter, clatter, e hears the question. "Who's your hatter! My hatter! why ask this of m 'Just wait a moment, you shall on prize appearances, you say, and would unto the world conv And would unto the world convey
By cutside garb, your claim to be
Respectable as those you see.
Although your trousers, cost and vest
be near in form, of make the best,
We do not care a straw for that,
If you put on a shabby hat.
If you would follow in the van.
Know 'tis the hat that makes the man.
A corner cover for the head. Know 'tis the hat that makes the man A proper cover for the head. In fusition's form shows you well bred."

But how, amidst the various styles Of fashionable natty thes, Shall I relect one to attain. This object and keep out the rain?"

Just step to Knox's on Broadway. The first of hatters we can say.
And there you, to your heart's content, Will find your money not ill spent. Then as you was throughout the town. You'll earry on your head renown; And then it surely well not matter. If any ask you "Who's your hatter! Oh, no, you'll own with pride 'tis Knox. Whose oustomers are seen in flocks."

Knox mus be found on any day, Corner of Fulton and Broadway.
And all our friends we recommend. To Knox, the fashionable's friend.

"THE HOUNDS, THE HORSES, THE HUNTS-"THE HOUNDS, THE HOUNDS, THE HOUNDS, THE HOUNDS, THE HOUNDS, FOLLOW THE FOR," "Good judges find out the skillful mechanic, in proof, when a man of superior information wants a good fitting Goat, Nest, or Fantalounz, really cheap, he goes right of its Gezo, P. Fox's store, house and lot, Ko. 47 Amity-st., corner of Wooster-st. "Eureka." Desi-hought experience proves that marble walls and expensively-resited floors add largely to the cost, but do not contribute to the quality or string.

FINE CUTLERY-A large assortment, embracing

PROTECTION. — Would you find your FURS and VOOLERS next Fall in good condition, use BREWER's (Fragrant) form Powders. Trial has proved it. Sold by the principal

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES-Manufactured by the subscribers, are becoming daily more in general use, for they extirely supersede the cumbersome and old fashioned. For sale at J. & S. Saunders's store only No. 7 Astor House. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - In buying such

an article as a Sewing Machine, the truest economy is to but the best. They who purchase Singer's Machines always awast thay want, and use them with satisfaction and profit while they who buy any of the cheaper and inferior machines is the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss the market are sure to suffer disappointment, versation and loss than the sure of the sure of

REMOVAL .- MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, of No. 23 Maiden-lane, have Removed to No. 2 VEST-ST., ASTOR HOUSE. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private Applica-tion Rooms for Ladies. A competent female in attendance.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857,

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

AT LAST FALL'S PRICES.

Now on exhibition, a large and seperior stock of Velvets,
Taffstry, [Brussels, There. Pley and Indian's Cappeting,
Imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which until further
notice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES
HAVE NEVER FAILED:
their Powder-proof Lock has never been picked.
9,700 of the Safes now in use.
No. 40 MURRAY-ST.

WIGS!-HAIR-DYE!!-WIGS!!-BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their house. They are calciumated all over the world for their grasseful hearty, case and dorability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dyk. Sold at Battunton's, No. 213 Broadway.

BIRD'S GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS-In large BIRD'S GENTLESSAM, in part, of Dress, Soft Fur an and elegant variety, constaining, in part, of Dress, Soft Fur an Strew Hars, all of new and inviting styles.

Bird, No. 49 Nassaust.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS

Splendid bargains. A great runh is being made to KELTY & FERCUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway and No. 64 Reade at., to secure some of the Lace and Muslin Curratus they are selling at less than the cost of importation. Go early. Also the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, cheep.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES.

The firm of P. L. ROGERS & Co., the extensive Ctothing-House, corner of Falton and Nassausts, has been dissolved, and in its place we have the firm of Rogers & RAY-BOND. Of Mr. L. Rogers we need not speak, his ability in las business is proverbial wherever he was known. Mr. Ray-BOND, we understand is a practical clother of uncommon skill, and we have no doubt that the customers of the old firm will find increased attractions in the styles of the new. They open with an immense stock of Gentlemen's and Roys NOMERIA CLOTHING, and their price-list is indubitably the lowest in the trade.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are admitted to be the createst alternative medicine in the world. Their effect upon the system is not violent, but mild and painless, and the facility with which they regulate the disordered storach and bowels and restore the animal fluids to a healthy, life-sustaining con dition, places them immeasurably in advance of all other inter

PRICE'S BELMONT GLYCERINE SOAP .- The n ost successful remedial Agent for all Cataneous Compaints, and for rendering the Skin delightfully soft and white. Geo. E. INGER & Co., No. 350 Broadway, New-York.

SUMMER CLOTHES. Go to No. 142 Fulton-st. if you desire to purchase Summer Clething. Mr. E. Degroot has a large stock on hand, which he proposes to sell cheap. He also makes clothes to order, and having an excellent enter, warrants good fits.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS Co.'s STOCK for sale Ordinary Liquors breed extraordinary headaches,

Jet and Gold Bracelets and Ornaments for Ladies.

Parasols, Fans and Kid Gaves for Ladies.
Traveling Bags and Reticules for Ladies.
Traveling Bags and Reticules for Ladies.
Toys, Bolls and Games in every variety for Children.
Sold at H. S. Rougan's Bagnar, No. 493 Broadway.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & Co., No. 196 Greenwich-st., have in store 500 half bhis. Extra No. 1 Mackerell. 300 quarter bbls. Extra No. 1 Mackerell. 500 eighth kits Extra No. 1 Mackerell.

We find the following instance of economical liber ality in The Lawrence Republican, a new and able State paper, just started in Kansas :

Free State paper, just started in Kansas:

"We noticed, a day or two since, an auction sale of several large boxes of documents to pay freight and charges. The circumstances under which these documents came to be sold, we are informed, are these:
Some time last year Mr. E. C. Delevan, of Albany, N. Y., made a subscription of \$1,000 toward the Kansas Aid Fund. Five hundred dollars of this he paid in these temperance documents. The freight charges amounted to a large sum, and, as last year something more substantial than old Prohibitionsis and similar documents was needed by the struggling patriots of Kansas, nobody would pay for them. They were kept sleng until the other day, when they were sold, being bid off mainly for wrapping paper.

BURGLAR CAUGHT .- The Mercantile Library Rooms New Clinton Hall, having been feloniously entered and robbed, a strict surveillance was kept, in order to detect the rogues is case of making any further depredations upon the premises, and yesterday morning the Janitor, Mr. Thomas Mulligan, succeeded in catching John Ross, jr., of No. 20 West Twenty-fifth street, aged 10 years, in the act of leaving the building with regalia, lewels, &c., belonging to four lodges, in his possession. Hewas arrested by Officer Bodine of the Metropolitas Pelice, and taken before Justice Flandreau, to whom be admitted that he had also robbed the Mercantile Library, and the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Assoclation, of a number of books, which he had sold to a Mr. Regers, corner of Broadway and Twelfth street, from whom they were obtained. The jewels and regalia stolen belonged to the Eureka, Excelsior, Oriental and Hinman Lodges, and (until broken up by the prisoner) were worth \$150. The accused, although having but one arm, appears to be quite expert in the commission of a burglary, baving effected his entrance in several different rooms, broken open a number o cupboards, trunks, boxes, &c., and destroyed the resalia, in the brief space of one hour. He represented himself as a native of Massachusetts. He was com mitted to prison by Justice Flandreau for farther ex-

BODY RECOVERED FROM THE WATER.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest at the foot of Leroy street North River, on the body of a man who sname is muknown who was f und drowned. The deceased apparently had been in the water but a few hours, and there being no marks of violence on the body, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning." He had light, sandy hair, and whishers all about his face. He was dreased in a black cloth coak kersey pants, blue cotton shirt, cotton neck-tie, and long boots. The remains were removed to Bellevue Hospital dead house, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East River, where they will remain a reasonable length of time for identification.

## New Bork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1857.

Little Dorrit-Concluded.

The two concluding parts of Dickens's novel of Little Dorrit, received here yesterday by the steamer Canada, will be found entire, with the author's preface to the book, in THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, pub. lished to-day. Price six cents.

The name of Asa P. Cate was grossly misprinted in our columns yesterday. The least reflection must have con vinced any intelligent reader that no man who was really cut, would be caught running on such a forlorn hope as the nomin tion of the Slave Democracy of New Hampshire.

The humid weather continued until nearly sunset yesterday, when the clouds "folded their tents like "the Arabs, and silently stole away," leaving the promise of a long spell of clear skies. At night, however, there was an ugly breeze, and the clouds came back again, but we had no rain.

The business of Street Cleaning, as we anticipated, has been further postponed by the action of the Board of Aldermen. Instead of adopting the Councilmen's proposition, they saddle it with an amendment giving the City Inspector absolute power to accept and reject such bids as he might think proper. Of course no such power could be legally given to any head of department, and the Councilmen were necessarily obliged to strike it out. So the whole matter must go back to the Aldermen on Monday night. That the blame should fall on the right parties, we again repeat that the Councilmen voted the required authority to clean the streets nearly four weeks ago, since which time the responsibility has rested on the Aldermen alone.

The Canada arrived vesterday morning, bringing European news to the 30th ult. An interesting debate has taken place in the House of Commons with reference to the Dallas treaty and its rejection by the British Government, after it was amended by the United States Senate. This debate we copy elsewhere, and our readers will learn from it that negotiations on the subject are still continued. The question of the Slave Trade has also been debated in Parliament, but without any decisive results. The grant to the Princess Royal has finally passed the Commons. Neal Dow has had an enthusiastic reception at Exeter Hall. The force of the French army in peace has been fixed at 600,000 men. In Algeria the crops are very promising. The Neufchatel question is now defiitely disposed of. From China there is no news of any more fighting. The export of tea for the season is 57,000,000 pounds against 73,000,000 last

When a visitor is expected, if an old acquaintance, and agreeable withal, we are apt to make ready for him-to set our house in order, and heedfully await his coming. As a corporate body, we are now doing the same thing in this city. We have prepared for a visitor, and have sat down with folded hands to await his coming. He is not a stranger, but one who has been here before. Perhaps some old people can remember his first advent when we mention the name, for it was once a familiar household word. At that time it was called the Cholera. It made its first appearance in New-York in 1832-first at Corlears Hookwhen some 3 000 to 4,000 died from the disease in less than two months. It has subsequently appeared several times in this city, always making its first appearance in the lowest and most filthy localities. In 1849 it appeared about the 1st of June at No. 20 Orange street, and spread rapidly to all the Wards, raging with the greatest violence in the most dirty quarters. In three months about 6,000 or 7,000 died from the epidemic. Se too, prior to 1849, we were visited with a disease commonly known by the name of Ship Fever, and although it probably originated on eard, yet there was plenty of material to keep it alive in the fouler parts of the city. During its sojourn here, somewhere from 3,000 to 4,000 fell victims to it. All this, it seems, we are to see repeated. There is at present abundant animal and vegetable matter, together with the mud, undergoing decomposition, to create the cholera or almost any other pestilence as soon as the necessary moisture and heat are applied.

Let us, then, await the coming of this destroying guest. It is our fate-a fate which we have courted. It is not possible that we can escape. It is equally impossible to tell where the pestilence will first slight. "The Hook"-"The Five Points"-"The Swamp"-"Orange street"-the First Ward-the Sixth or Fourteenth-are no better prepared with steaming gutters, and garbagerotting yards, and filthy, pestilence breeding tenant houses, than fifty other places. Where, then, shall our visitor first make his calls, and begin his work of decimating the population? When he will arrive is not so doubtful. Nature is daily assisting the people in their preparation for his princely entertainment. Every day copious rains are moistening the accumulating masses of filth, and making the cellars and unventilated dwellings more damp; and the month of June has been for many years marked as giving the hottest days in the Summer. We may look for them about the 20th or 25th, and with their advent we may also look for the first appearance of cholers, and, as soon as it arrives by ses, for the ship fever, the yellow fever, and a general sweep of epidemics through the city. Let us be patient, and continue wallowing in the mire.

Attention has been called in England to the sub ect of the flave trade by two separate circumstances: one, the capture not long since on the south side of Cuba of a slave-ship full of negroes. of which we some time ago gave an account from

the Jamaica papers-the captured vessel having been carried into that island-the other a motion in Parliament by Mr. Roebuck for a Committee on relations with Brazil. We print elsewhere three articles from The London Times in reference to these subjects. There is to be observed in those articles the same inconsistency which frequently occurs in the treatment by that journal of the question of Slavery. The very same policy which it insists upon carrying out in relation to Cuba, and which it argues may be made effectual-to wit, the forcible suppression of the slave trade-in its articles on the Brazil debate it covertly attacks, and seeks to represent as an impracticable, dangerous

be abandoned. Though The London Times so far yields to the decided current of British sentiment as to denounce the Slave-Trade, and seemingly to applaud the steady persistency of the British nation in the policy of its suppression, nevertheless at the bottem of its heart that journal feels no sympathy the steady persistency of the British nation in the policy of its suppression, nevertheless at the bottem of its heart that journal feels no sympathy the slave of gentlemen against a large grant of cash in hand. The Premier split the difference of the whole Federal patronage placed at their disposal. As at the South the most despendence of the white population, too profession power to the policy of the suppression nevertheless at the bottem of its heart that journal feels no sympathy the difference of the whole Federal patronage placed at their disposal. As at the South the most despendence of the white population, too profession power than the services, if secret and underhanded, were illegal, but their disposal. As at the South the most despendence of the whole federal patronage placed at their disposal. As at the South the most despendence of the whole federal patronage placed at their disposal. As at the South the most despendence of the whole federal patronage placed at their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal is their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal is their disposal. The present case, and the sum of money which their disposal is their disposal in the present case, and the sum of money which their disposal is the present case, and the sum of money which the services, if secret and underhanded is their disposal is the patronage placed at the sum of money which the services is services, if secret and underhanded is their disposal is the patronage placed at the sum of the present case, and the sum of money wh

and troublesome policy, which must sooner or later

with this undertaking. The fundamental idea of The Times, and the only one to which it adheres with unswerving steadiness, is that gain is godliness. If money is to be made by the Slave-Trade, if its continuance tends to the increase of the pro duction of articles upon which London merchants may make a profit, why then, after all, the Slave-Trade is not so bad a thing. Its suppression undertaken by Great Britain appears to persons of these views no better at best than a very Quixotic enterprise. So far from putting any money into the British purse it draws a good deal out; and beside runs the risk of making enemies, and perhaps losing advantages of commerce. As to the pretense, however-one which The Times has in times past delighted to harp upon-that the preventire operations of Great Britain were a complete failure, and that the trade in spite of those operations had largely in creased-that pretense will answer no longer. The slave trade has been brought to an end everywhere except in Cuba; and thoughthere is some difficulty about the precise method of proceedure, it seems likely to be attacked and to be suppressed even in that its last strenghold.

The charge brought forward by The Times against the promoters of the abolition of the Slave Trade, that they overlook the necessity of a due supply of labor for the cultivation of the tropics, is not altogether just. It was expected that the abolition of the slave-trade would be followed by a change of the practice previously universal in the West Indies of working the slaves to death, and that the proprietors would see the necessity of putting their aborers into a condition to keep up and multiply their stock, as in our Slave States. It was found, however, that the old habit-so long as the employers lad the power to do it-of working their slaves to death could not so readily be put down. This was one of the causes that led to the abolition of Slavery in the British West Indies. From that moment, the number of births-contrary to whatever happened before-begun to preponderate over the number of deaths, and the British West Indies are now in the way of obtaining a gradually-increasing supply of labor, like other civilized countries, from their own internal resources.

It is in fact this inveterate habit of the West India slaveholders of working their people to death-an operation for which the climate, enabling and requiring the cultivation to be carried on the whole year, and the manufacture of sugar, which can be carried on all night as well as all day, holds out temptations to which our own slaveholders are not exposed--it is, we say, this inveterate habit of the West India slaveholders of working their people to death-an operation which used to be repre sented as absolutely essential to the production of sugar-that forms the greatest obstacle to supplying the cultivators of the tropics with free or apprenticed labor on the principle recommended by The Times. We see no other possibility for securing the laborers whom it is proposed to convey thither against being treated as slaves except to make them absolutely free to choose and change their own employers at pleasure. We have tried both systems in this country. Previous to the Revolution, almost all the white laborers who came from abroad came as indented servants, sold to pay their passage, as is the substantial fact now with the cooly and African apprentices in the West Indies. At present we are much more largely supplied with laborers absolutely free, who, to get a chance to labor for us, are willing to pay their own passage; and this latter system is found to work for all parties decidedly better than the other.

Mr. John Bull is in telerably good humor, or more properly speaking, in a modified ill-humor, at the settlement of the Princess Royal's dowry. He is very sorry that he has got to pay so much, and very glad that he has got to pay no more. The debates in Parliament, the discussions in the newspapers, the popular feeling which the question has excited, all prove that Mr. Bull is a little weary of the phlebotomy to which he was so dreadfully subjected "when George the Third was King." As ne gazes with stelid andness upon the incessant additions to the royal nursery, and reckons the pensions of princes and the dowries of princesses, he may well pray for a respite, and feel somewhat in the mood of the gentleman who, upon being informed that he was the father of triplets, declared that he "must go up stairs and put an end to this." Fortunately there can be no apprehension of failure of legitimate succession to the crown. The days in which the most suspicious and unmitigated rebel could talk of surreptitious babies introduced to the royal couch in warming-pans has long since gone by. There is nobody left to dispute the title of the House of Hanover, and if there were, the House of Hanover has shown that it is abundantly able to take care of itself. An heir in the reign of Elizabeth, of Charles II. or of James II., was or some importance, but an heir in the present year of Victoria is of no importance, except that he must be paid for in pounds sterling. About two centuries ago the people of England would gladly have purchased a legitimate child of the King at a cost of millions, and now we think that they would be willing to consmute and pay we dare not say how much for no more heirs at all. We do not wonder at the feeling which pervades

the liberal classes in Great Britain, and which shows itself not only in the taverns but in Parlia-ment, not only in Punch but in the morning newspapers. Whoever considers the outrageous de nands made upon the Treasury by the progeny of George III., not for any useful purpose, not to enable the princes of the Blood Royal to maintain a state in accordance with their position, but to disburse gambling debts, the salaries of mistresses, the cost of every conceivable luxury and debauchery; who ever, we say, considers these, will not wonder tha Mr. Bull is waking up to the necessity of a little care in the allowance of pocket-money to his pretty pets. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the proposal of the Ministry with regard to the Princess Royal, fell into the singula and laughable error of reminding the Com mens that they could afford to be generous. because " the list of annuities" (which he recapitulated) " once paid to members of the · Royal family had fallen in, since the accession of Queen Victoria, to the amount in the whole of £256,000 a year." The House was unusually good-natured, or some terrible person might have maked the Chancellor for what all this money had been paid, and why the fact that the nation was no lenger under a legal obligation to pay it afforded any reason why that obligation should be resumed

Lord Palmerston, in his usual style of shrewd compromise, met the question by conceding some thing to both parties. The bride of the Heir Presumptive of Prussia ought not to be sent to her new and foreign home without a decent dowry.

ference. He proposed what we may call an "outfit" of £40,000, and an annuity of £8,000. We do not wonder that these figures seemed exceedingly moderate to those within whose memory infinitely larger sums had been voted to pay the discreditable debts of blackguard princes, or to those who were mindful of the pension still paid to the widower of a princess. The House, in the best possible humor, hurried through the motion, and the bark of Lord Palmerston again glided pleasantly through Scylla and Charybdis.

We believe that the best sense of England was or the side of a cash payment "in full of all de mands." Mr. Roebuck faintly remonstrated in favor of "a single fixed sum," but he was outvoted, and finally withdrew his opposition. But still we suspect that the most prudent feel, to use the language of The London News, that it should not be "ostentatiously proclaimed that the Princess "Royal of England, though married to the Heir " Presumptive of the Prussian Crown, has an interest apart from and independent of her husband and his people." There is also a feeling that "the care taken to provide for his wife implies that he cannot remain upon good terms with "the reigning monarch;" and there is a talk of possible hostilities with Prussia. All these doubts and suspicions seem to us of ill omen. The match, we have been told, is one of mutual esteem, and even of affection. We trust that the young lady may escape the terrors which have overtaken more than one English princess married in foreign lands, but we think that her future would have been clearer if these misgivings had not clouded her nuptials.

It is a great mistake in the very thriving class wholly engrossed in their own private affairs and interests-a class which doubtless constitutes the majority of the population of this city and of most other of our Northern towns and cities-to imagine, as so many of them do, that the pending political contest between slaveholding and free labor is only a question relating to the interests and social position of the colored population; and one, therefore, in which they have no personal interest, and with which it will be safe and politic for them to have nothing to do, leaving fanatics and enthusiasts on both sides to fight it out, while they go on making money to their heart's content-in fact, as they flatter themselves, appropriating all the meat while they leave the shells and husks of political systems and predominance to fall to whichsover party is able to possess itself of them.

The great object of contention at the present moment, between the Sham Democracy on the one hand and the Republicans on the other, is something much nearer home to the business and bosoms of the most selfish of us all than any question of the abolition of Slavery, either speedy or distant, or even of the prevention of the spread of that moral curse, religious eyesore, economical drawback and political calamity into new States and Territoriesa question in which the pecuniary interests and social comforts of the North are not less deeply and immediately involved than those of the South.

The Government of this Union, for the first twelve years under the Federal Constitution a weak and sickly infant, which the Southern States used constantly to threaten to strangle in its cradle -the famous Virginia resolution of 1798, and Kentucky resolutions of 1799, having been twisted and twined under the secret supervision of Mr. Jefferson himself, if not absolutely for that purpose, at least with the design to frighten its nurses into delivering up the child into their hands-this then weak and puling infant has in sixty years grown so strong as to have reduced the State Governments and their whole organization into its mere servitors -the whole politics of those State Governments, down even to the management of the local affairs of the most insignificant village in them, being regulated far less with an eye to their particular and special interests, than with a view to the bearing they may have on Federal elections and the distributien of Federal patronage. It follows that the decision of the grand pending controversy between the slave drivers and slavebreeders on the one hand and Free Labor on the other, will not merely de termine the character and policy of the Federal Government, it will determine also the character and policy of all our State and local administrations, down even to those of the most inconside rable village.

From this stand-point we beg leave to call the at-

tention of our thrifty money-making friends, who are either disposed to keep entirely aloof from the present centest, or who, regarding the slaveholders merely in the light of persons threatened with spoliation of their property, are inclined to sympathiz and take sides with them-we beg leave, we say, to call the attention of these worthy citizens, whose thoughts are too much absorbed in their business to leave them much time for the study of politics, to the sort of domestic rule which, in case of the triumph of the slaveholders, they are preparing for us and themselves. Attention has of late been a good deal attracted to a remarkable change in the distribution of population now rapidly going or throughout the North. Population is being fast concentrated in cities and towns. We are rapidly approaching to that state of things which existed among the ancient Greek republics, and in the middle-age free-city period of Belgium and Northern Italy-that of a very marked predominance of the town over the rural population. Hitherto in the United States it has been altogether the other way. The rural population have been everything almost-the towns comparatively no thing; and it is to this fact that many thoughtful speculators have ascribed the success thus far of our republican experiment. This state of things, however, is fast changing; and with the crowding of our population into towns and cities are seen the phenomena which ever attend it-a more marked distinction of rich and poor-the clustering together of large masses dependent solely on the wages of daily labor, and easily stimulated to look with envy and hatred on the rich-and, what is still more alarming, the growth of a class of capitalists, keepers of grog and gambling saloons, dealers in lottery tickets, and many others, whose direct vocation it is to barbarize and brutalize the laboring population.

Now, the policy of the slaveholders for ruling the North, and the sort of persons whom, in case of their triumph in the pending contest, they will make their viceroys over us, are already perfectly apparent. Desperate, reckless and daring political dventurers, closely connected by mental and moral affinities with all the worst and most dangerous part of our population-such men as Mayor Woodwill be put forward to rule us by means of the worst, the most ignorant, the most depraved part of our people, their own demagegical arts and influence being backed up

upon as the most sturdy supporters of Slavery. even against the inclination, plainly enough apparent beneath all the timidity which prevents the open avowal of such sentiments, on the part of the better portion of the slaveholders, to ameliorate the system by way of preparing for its total abolitionso at the North, shoulder-hitters, bullles, ruffians, frequenters of grog-shops, the scum of such places as the Five Points, will be relied upon as the troops of unquestioned fidelity, by which, when the Free-Labor party has once been effectually put down, it may be kept from ever rising up again.

Now the question which we have to put to our well-to-do fellow-citizens is: How do you relish the prospect of perpetual subjection to such rule? How do you relish the prospect of being taxed without limit to find money with which to paynot for cleaning your streets-faugh, how they stink !- not for protecting your lives and property -but for paying salaries to a set of thieves and rowdies who receive appointments to office in return for their votes? Once suffer, ye men of thrift, this yoke to be imposed on us, and none will groan under it as loudly as yourselves.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIÇ TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Thursday, June 11, 1857.
There was but a small attendance at the public meeting held this afternoon. Resolutions were passed conden natory of the invasion of the city by a band of lawless ruflians from Baltimere on election-day, and commending the President, the zeal of the Mayor, and the military for their forbearance, as well as for their effective execution of the orders given them on the occasion. The meeting quietly dispersed.

The Court of Claims will continue in session until the close of June and in the meantinue will hear any

the close of June, and in the meantime will hear any cases which parties may desire to submit. The New-Orleans mail, as late as due, has been

Mexican papers received by it confirm to the fallest extent the death of Gen. Crabbe and his associates. Only one youth, twelve years old, was spared. It was rumored that Crabbe's friends are making horrible re-prisals of all the Mexicans who fall into their hands. The Supreme Court of Mexico sustains the decision of the Congress of Arbitration in the celebrated Barron case in favor of ex-Governor Degollado. The Trait d'Union mentions a rumor that the English squadron soon make its appearance on the coast to support

ERIE AND GENESEE VALLEY CANALS. Albany, Wednesday, June 11, 1857.
The following dispatches have been received her y the Canal Auditor:

by the Canal Auditor:

"ROCHESTER, June 11.—There was a tremendous deluge at Dansville on the 9th inst. The Canal is in ruins for three miles from Dansville down the side cut. Three locks have given way. The aqueduct remains, but has no embankment."

"PENS YANN, June 9—A severe freshet this morn-

ing caused serious damage along the whole line of the Crocked Lake Canal. There is a break in culver No. 2 from the Lake, near the guard locks, and another on the level above Dresden Locks; and as the levels are filled with mud and gravel, navigation can-not be resumed before Saturday or Monday next. The storm was the most severe known here for many

Years. June 11-The Oil Creek Reservoir of the Genesee Valley Canal gave way this evening. The Canal is also somewhat injured.

"ROCHESTER, June 11—The break in the canal at the Monroe Spring House has been repaired."

OHIO AND THE UNITED STATES.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

The case of the State against the United States au the clase of the state against A number of de-therities was resumed this moring. A number of de-positions were read of a rebutting character, mainly substantiating the testimony of Elliott previously give en, to the effect that no excess was committed by the Marshal's posse. Some of the affidavits went to show that the first attempt at firing came from the Sheriff's

party.
Atterney-General Wolcott, on behalf of the State and Sheriff, a-ked for an adjournment in order to take other depositions. This was objected to, and a compromise made to the effect that rebutting testimony promise made to the effect that rebutting testimony neight be introduced at a future day. Senator Pugh then commenced his argument in behalf of the Marshal and others. He closed this afternoon, and was followed by Mr. Mason for the defense. The case will probably again be adjourned over in a day or two. No decision will be made for some time.

GEN. WALKER AT CINCINNATI. Gen. Walker and suite passed through this city this orning, for Washington, via the Marietta Railroad.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

Major Sedgwick, with two squadrons of cavalry, left
Fort Leavenworth on the 18th ult., and Col. Summer, with one squadron, on the 20th. One squadron from Fort Kearney, and three companies of infantry from Fort Laramie, would join Sumner, who goes against the Cheyennes and other hostile Indians. Major Sedgwick was to unite his force to that of Col. Sum-

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE FUSIAL WORKS OF FENNSILVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 11, 1857.

The hearing of the application for an injunction against the sale of the main line of public works has been postponed till next Tuesday, when the Supreme Court will meet here.

MAN HANGED BY A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

MAN HANGED BY AVIGILANCE COMMITTEE.
RICHMOND, Thursday, June 11, 1857.
Jefferson Randell, who was sent away from Rockingham County for burning barns and plundering, returned and was seized by a Vigilance Committee and hung on a tree on Tuesday. His son-in-law was in Tustody, and was to be hung yesterday.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

FOR EUROPE.

The British steamer City of Washington left yester day for Liverpool, with 152 cabin passengers and 197 in the steerage.

A finely-modeled yacht of about forty tuns burder

named the Azellae, was launched in Boston on Friday, for J. M. Forbes, erq. An iron yacht of the same model is building at Boston for R. B. Forbes, esq. Both these gentlemen belong to the New-York Yacht COMMENDATION OF THE ERICSSON.

The following was published in The Liverpool Mc

ury, May 25: At a meeting of the passengers or board the steamship Ericsson held on Friday last the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

and unanimously adopted:

Whereas. We, the passengers by the United States Mai Jean-ship Ericeson on her trip from New York to Liverpool, this day completed, have enjoyed all the comforts and advan-tages which can be looked for on a transatiantic voyang; the ship having proved herself in all respects an admirable specimen or marine architecture, and her officers prompt in the discharge of their duties and attentive to the requirements of the passen-city.

Realized. That we unminously express our confidence in the raunch sea-going qualities of the steamship Ericsson, and unbesitating commend her to the patronage of the public. Readerd. That our warmest thanks are hereby tendered to Capt. A. B. Lowber for the skill be has evinced as commander of the ship, and for the uniform urbanity which has characterized his intercourse with us.

John McClintock, Richard Steart, Wm. Henry Milburg, E. McElrath, John Enory McClintock of New York; J. W. Marhall of Pennsylvania; Thomas Blades Walden and E. Quirh of London; M. Cummings of Philadelphia; M. Cameron of Harrisburg, and others.

THE VALUE OF LOBBY SERVICES .- Nahum F. Bry THE VALUE OF LOBET SERVICES.—Nahum F. Brynnt, of Barre, has recovered \$648.72 from the Boston and Maine Railroad, for the lobby services which he rendered in and around the Legislature of 1856, in be half of that Company. It will be remembered that he was paid \$500, and sued for a remaining \$3,000; this was considered too much, and the defense called several experienced bobbyers to testify that from \$15 to \$20 a day would be sufficient. Mr. Bryant, on the other hand, put in the claim that the disrepute of the service entitled him to extraordinary pay, even as a spy in time of war receives more than when in the tarks, and brought the President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad upon the stand to testify that a like sum (\$3.000) was paid him by this corporation, in 1855 for services in which other railroads were equally interested. Justice Nelson, of the Boston Superior Court, before whom the case was tried, cited authority to show that the services, if secret and underhanded. MR. BYLES ON HIS TRAVELS.

BARNUM'S, St. Louis, June 8, 1867.

You will see by my date that your Occasional Boston Correspondent has wandered far away from his usual post of observation, and left you without witness in the City of Notions-excepting your Own-if it should peradventure take a notion to do something worth witnessing. But you must admit the necessity of occasionally unstringing the bow if you would have the shafts sent sharp and direct to the point; and so you must allow your Correspondent a short leave of absence now and then, so that the tone of his mind, strained by his constant endeavors to find out something to tell you, may be restored to its average elasticity. But, whether restored to its average classicity. Dut, whether you will permit it er not, here I am, for the first time in my life in a Slave State. Henceforth, I shall be entitled to speak as one having authority, and not as those seribes who merely write of what they have heard and not seen. I shall have been they have heard and not seen. I shall have been "down South," and can no more be put down, as Yorick was, by the civilly triumphant question of "my gentleman," and which sent him and his six shirts and his silk pair of breeches on their immortal journey to France. To be sure, I have seen tower black people since I have been here than I should have been likely to see in Boston in the same space of time. But that is nothing to the purpose—I have been in a Slave State, and though I have seen nothing of Slavery. I imagine I am quite as well qualified to tell all about it as most of those travelers who tell stories worthy of their vocation, by virtue of having stories worthy of their vocation, by virtue of having stories worthy of their vocation, by virtue of having been joited through the South and having put their

been joited through the South and having put their less under the mahogany of the masters. The way in which I come to find myself so far of my beat is on this wise: The Ohio and Mississipp Railway, connecting Cincinnati with St. Louis, hav-ing been completed, the Directors of the same were moved to have a grand celebration of the event in the two cities, as possibly you know. To make this great occasion perfect, they naturally east their eyes abroad in quest of eminent persons to assist at it. President Buchanan, Secretary Cass, Gen. Scott. and the Representatives of foreign Courts at ours of Washington, were, of course, invited. After these came other persons of eminent gravity and general distinction from various parts of the country. I need hardly say that your Correspondent was one of the chosen few who was bidden to this double feast. You will understand that we, each of us, received a magic yellow ticket, which passes us over almost magic yellow ticket, which passes us over almost every road in the Free States, without the use ignominious preliminary of paying for our passage. As I have never enjoyed the blessed privilege of deadheadism, I could not naturally resist the opportunity of enjoying so new a sensation—and I beg to assure you that it is by no means so unpleasant as you wish imaging. It you might imagine. It was a pleasure similar to that which Lucretius describes as enjoyed by standers on the shore when they see ships tossed about on the sea, to behold wretches crowding to the ticket offices and disbursing their money, when you have nothing to do but to take your seat and be carried through the air without money and without price But, as Goldsmith's Contented Sailor said of the French Prison, it is "too good to last;" and we shall, after the 20th of this month, be degraded to the rank of the common herd of mankind.

As everybody in this country has been everywhere and seen everything, it would be absurd in me to

and seen everything, it would be absurd in me to undertake to give you any account of my travels over so very beaten a line of road. I left Boston on Monday and came to New-York by the Stonington line—a very excellent mode of doing the thing, but by no means new. The only variation from the ordinary monotony of occurrences was to be found in the fact that we ran for the chief of the night in a thick fog, to guard against the dangers incident to which the steam-whistle shricked and screeched without ceasing all night, in the most truly diabolical manner. Sydney Smith compared this superhuman horror to the screech of an attorney when he first comes in sight of hell. But I do not think that the lungs even of an attorney, though of the most brazen description, could make such sounds as serenaded me all night. I should rather liken it to the scream of triumph of the devil having the attorney in charge when they arrive within sight of their destination, at the idea that he has public the simple of the simple nabbed the slippery prey at last, in spite of all his windings and doublings. Still, I throw out this sug-gestion with great hesitation, and would not by asy means be understood as putting myself in competition with the reverend Canon of St. Paul's as to accuracy of information in this special direction.

This sibilatory ubilation, protracted till morning, perhaps saved us from being murdered on the high sens (or the close seas, if you like it better), but it certainly murdered sleep as effectually as Macbeth himself could have done.

At New-York, I was joined by a pious friend, we enjoy whose society was one of the objects I had a view in taking this excursion. We proceeded by way of the Camden and Amboy Railway to Philadel and so over the Pennsylvania Central to Pittsburg! The mountain scenery was superb, as you very we know, and the sun took the pains to rise in particular larly good looks that morning in honor of our attendance at his levee. It was perfectly proper of his part to do so, as it is seldom enough that he gets his part to do so, as it is seidom enough that he gets a sight of either of us at the indecently unseasonable hours he keeps at this time of year. I was once, I regret to say, addicted to habits of intemperate early rising, but I have been a reformed man for many years. Indeed, I think the only way in which it is consistent with strict morality to see the sun rise, is to sit up all night, as we did, to accomplish it. We admired the splendid engineering of the road by virtue of which it is made to snake its way round the sides of the mountains in a memor marvelous to behold. And to look down into that guif of tossing forest tops, away down in the depths beneath us as we swept round that wonderful beneath us as we swept round that wonder curve, was like gazing into eternity. We arrived at Pittsburgh about 2 p. m., and in compliance with the urgent haste of my companion, we pushed along ask kept moving like so many Young Rapids, for the whole of another night, and so got to Cincinnati at on Thursday morning.

Now, I beg you to note that I do not approve of this mode of proceeding. I believe in sleep and an an infidel as to hurrying. Like Miss Lucy Long, choose to take my time. But on this occasion! was overborne by the superior energy of my com-panion. It would have been absurd in me, who have, like Charles Lamb, "a great estate in time." if in nothing else, and always carry a Fortunatus's
purse full of that coin which I can spend at my will,
thus stingly to save and hoard it up. But it was
the evil communication I was in with a man who has no more self-respect than to follow a useful occupation (if, indeed, the editorship of a daily New-York Black Republican newspaper come fairly New-York Black Republican newspaper come fairly within that description) that corrupted my good manners on this occasion. I was rewarded, however, by the experience of a new sensation—see which I have not felt in many years—I mean that of being dirty. Forty-eight hours' traveling in the same letter in an attraction of the same letter in an attraction of the same letter. clothes, in an atmosphere of mingled smoke and clothes, in an atmosphere of mingled smoke had dust, gave me a keen relish of this enjoyment, as well as of the bath and toilet which succeeded. It rained furiously all the day, but we saw the outside of Cincinnati and the inside of the Wine Vaulis, the of Cincinnati and the inside of the Wine Yaulis, for economy of which was kindly explained to us by a gentleman of the best means of information touching them. My companion, not having had his all of night traveling, left Cincinnati that same night on his return home, leaving me in the enjoyment of the kindest and most elegant private hospitality for two days longer. The nuptial ceremony which wedded the two great Western cities by an iron ring wis over before we arrived, so that I had only to set the Queen City and her beautiful environs, as a the Queen City and her beautiful environs, as a mere private citizen, in a private but most delightful manner.
On Saturday evening at 7, I took the rail of the

Company whose guest I was, and proceeded hith-erward. I acknowledge that I again violated my principles in travellag all night. But this was stall the least of the two evils which I had to choose between, as I could demonstrate were it worth the while. It was the first time I had ever traveled on a broad gauge road, and I desire to record my lesta broad gauge road, and I desire to record my test-money in its favor, as a great improvement on the straight and narrow ways of the older generalise. The road lies for the first part of the journey stead the banks of the Ohio, and as the moon was just at her full, it was a charming panorama that untiled itself as we passed swiftly along. When daying